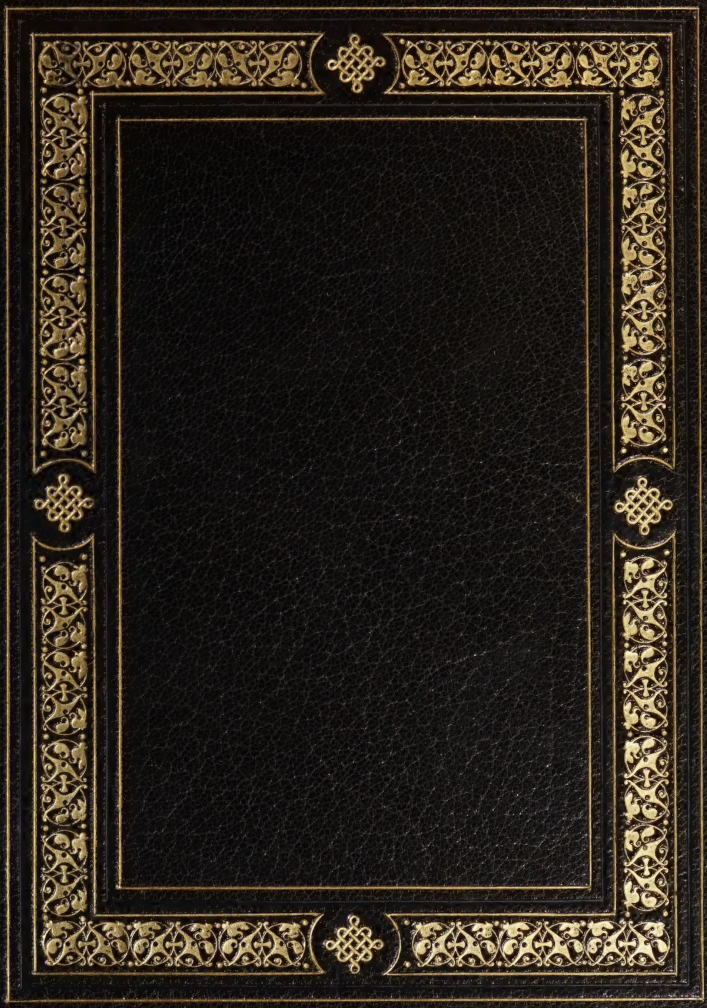

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CAROLINA;

OR A

DESCRIPTION

Of the PRESENT STATE of that

COUNTRY,

AND

The *Natural Excellencies* thereof, *viz.* The *Healthfulneſs* of the *Air*, Pleaſantneſs of the Place, Advantage and Uſefulneſs of thoſe Rich Commodities there plentifully abounding, which much encreaſe and flouriſh by the Induſtry of the *Planters* that daily enlarge that *Colony*.

Publiſhed by T. A. *Gent.*

Clerk on Board his Majeſties Ship the *Richmond*, which was ſent out in the Year 1680. with particular Inſtructions to enquire into the State of that Country, by His Majeſties Special Command, and Return'd this Preſent Year, 1682.

LONDON,

Printed for *W. C.* and to be Sold by Mrs. *Grover* in *Pelican Court* in *Little Britain*, 1682.

TO THE READER.

READER,

YOU may please to understand, that the first Discovery of this Country was at the Charge of King Henry the the Seventh, as you will find in this Book; and that as it hath pleased God to add such a Jewel to the Crown of England, so I doubt not but in a few years it will prove the most Beneficial to the Kingdom in General of any Colony yet Planted by the English, which is the more probable from the great Concourse that daily arrives there. From the other Plantations, as well as from England, Ireland, &c. being drawn and invited thither by the Healthfulness of Air, Delicacy of Fruits, the likelyhood of Wines, Oyls and Silks, and the great Variety of other Natural Commodities within specified, which well considered, will sufficiently evidence

dence the Truth of what I Assert; that I may contribute what lies in my Power for a further Satisfaction to those Gentlemen that are curious concerning the Country of Carolina, *they may find a small Description thereof, with a Map of the first Draught, Published by Mr.* Richard Blome, *and Printed for* Dorman Newman *in the Year* 1678. *in* Octavo, *and one larger in Mr.* Ogleby's America; *since the publishing of these, there is by Order of the Lords Proprietors newly published in one large Sheet of Paper, a very spacious Map of* Carolina, *with its Rivers, Harbors, Plantations, and other Accommodations, from the latest Survey, and best Informations, with a large and particular Description of the Entrances into* Ashley *and* Cooper *Rivers; this Map to be sold for* 1 s. *by* Joel Gascoyne, *near* Wapping *Old Stairs, and* Robert Green *in* Budge Row London, 1682.

A

COMPLEAT DISCOVERY

OF THE

State of Carolina,

In the YEAR 1682.

THE Diſcourſes of many Ingenious Travellers (who have lately ſeen this part of the *Weſt Indies*) have for Salubrity of Air, Fertility of Soyl, for the Luxuriant and Indulgent Bleſſings of Nature, juſtly rendred *Carolina* Famous. That ſince my Arrival at *London*, I have obſerved many with pleaſing *Idæas* and Contemplations, as if raviſht with Admiration, diſcourſe of its Pleaſures: Whilſt others more actively preſt and ſtimulated, have with vehement and ardent Deſires willingly reſolved

to hazard their Lives, Families, and Fortunes, to the Mercy of Wind, Seas and Storms, to enjoy the Sweets of ſo deſirable a Being.

Having ſpent near three Years Abroad, in which time I had a fair Opportunity of a Survey of great part of our Engliſh *America.* You my Worthy Friend, knowing in what Character I went abroad, and underſtanding of my being at *Carolina,* did obligingly requeſt (that at Leiſure) I would collect ſuch Notices of my own whilſt there, with thoſe Remarques and Obſervations which I had learnt from the moſt Able and Ingenious Planters, who have had their Reſidence on the place from its firſt being Coloniz'd: You deſiring to be aſſured whether the true State of the Country did anſwer the Reports of Common Fame. Which in Compliance with, and in Obedience to your Commands, I have undertaken.

Carolina derives her name either from our preſent Illuſtrious Monarch, under whoſe glo-

rious Auſpices it was firſt eſtabliſht an *Engliſh* Colony, in the Year *One Thouſand Six Hundred and Seventy*, and under whoſe benign and happy Influence it now proſpers and flouriſhes. Or from *Charles* the Ninth of that Name King of *France*, in whoſe Reign a Colony of *French Proteſtants* were tranſported thither, at the encouragement of *Gaſpar Coligni*, Admiral of that Kingdom; the place of their firſt Settlement named in Honour of their Prince *Arx Carolina*; but not long after, that Colony, with Monſieur *Ribault* their Leader, were by the *Spaniard* at once cut off and deſtroy'd. Since which, nor *French*, nor *Spaniard* have made any Attempt for its Re-Settlement. *Carolina* is the Northermoſt part of the ſpacious and pleaſant Province of *Florida*; it lies in the *Northern* temperate Zone, between the Latitude of Twenty Nine, and Thirty Six Degrees, and Thirty Minutes: It's bounded on the *Eaſt*, with the Atlantick, or *Northern*, on the *Weſt*, with the Pacifick or *Southern*

thern Ocean, on the *North*, with *Virginia*, on the *South*, with the remaining part of *Florida*. The Air of ſo ſerene and excellent a temper, that the *Indian* Natives prolong their days to the Extremity of Old Age. And where the *Engliſh* hitherto have found no Diſtempers either Epidemical or Mortal, but what have had their Riſe from Exceſs or Origine from Intemperance. In *July* and *Auguſt* they have ſometimes Touches of Agues and Fevers, but not violent, of ſhort continuance, and never Fatal. *Engliſh* Children there born, are commonly ſtrong and luſty, of ſound Conſtitutions, and freſh ruddy Complexions. The Seaſons are regularly diſpoſed according to Natures Laws; the Summer not ſo torrid, hot and burning as that of their *Southern*, nor the Winter ſo rigorouſly ſharp and cold, as that of their *Northern* Neighbours. In the Evenings and Mornings of *December* and *January*, thin congealed Ice, with hoary Froſts ſometimes appear; but as ſoon as the Sun elevates her ſelf, above the *Horizon*, as ſoon they

they disappear and vanish; Snow having been seen but twice in ten Years, or from its first being settled by the *English*.

The Soil near the Sea, of a Mould Sandy, farther distant, more clayey, or Sand and Clay mixt; the Land lies upon a Level in fifty or sixty Miles round, having scarce the least Hill or Eminency. It's cloathed with odoriferous and fragrant Woods, flourishing in perpetual and constant Verdures, *viz.* the lofty Pine, the sweet smelling *Cedar* and *Cyprus* Trees, of both which are composed goodly Boxes, Chests, Tables, Scrittores, and Cabinets. The Dust and Shavings of *Cedar*, laid amongst Linnen or Woollen, destroys the Moth and all Verminous Insects: It never rots, breeding no Worm, by which many other Woods are consumed and destroyed. Of *Cedar* there are many sorts; this in *Carolina* is esteemed of equal Goodness for Grain, Smell and Colour with the *Bermudian Cedar*, which of all the *West Indian* is esteemed the most excellent; that in the *Caribbe* Islands,

ſlands and *Jamaica* being of a courſer kind, Oyl and the Spirit of Wine penetrating it; but with this they make Heading for their Cask, which the ſharpeſt and moſt ſearching Liquors does not pierce. With the Berry of the Tree at *Bermudaz*, by Decoction, they make a very wholeſome and ſovereign Drink. This Tree in the Sacred Writ is famous, eſpecially thoſe of *Lebanon*, for their Stately Stature; but thoſe in the *Weſt Indies* I obſerved to be of a low and humble height. The *Saſſafraſs* is a Medicinal Tree, whoſe Bark and Leaves yield a pleaſing Smell: It profits in all Diſeaſes of the Blood, and Liver, particularly in all Venereal and Scorbutick Diſtempers. There are many other Fragrant ſmelling trees, the *Myrtle*, *Bay* and *Lawrel*, ſeveral Others to us wholly unknown. Fruit Trees there are in abundance of various and excellent kinds, the Orange, Lemon, Pomegranate, Fig and Almond. Of *Engliſh* Fruits, the Apple, Pear, Plumb, Cherry, Quince, Peach,

Peach, a ſort of Medlar, and Cheſnut. Wallnut Trees there are of two or three ſorts; but the Black Wallnut for its Grain, is moſt eſteem'd: the Wild Wallnut, or Hiquery-Tree, gives the *Indians*, by boyling its Kernel, a wholeſome Oyl, from whom the *Engliſh* frequently ſupply themſelves for their Kitchen uſes: It's commended for a good Remedy in Dolors, and Gripes of the Belly; whilſt new it has a pleaſant Taſte; but after ſix Moneths, it decays and grows acid; I believe it might make a good Oyl, and of as general an uſe as that of the Olive, if it were better purified and rectified. The *Chincopin* Tree bears a Nut not unlike the *Hazle*, the Shell is ſofter: Of the Kernel is made *Chocolate*, not much inferiour to that made of the *Cacao*.

The *Peach* Tree in incredible Numbers grows Wild: Of the Fruit expreſs'd, the Planters compoſe a pleaſant refreſhing Liquor, the Remainder of the Fruit ſerves the Hogg and Cattle for Proviſion. The *Mulberry*

Tree

Tree every-where amidſt the Woods grows wild: The Planters, near their Plantations, in Rows and Walks, plant them for Uſe, Ornament and Pleaſure: What I obſerved of this Fruit was admirable; the Fruit there, was full and ripe in the latter end of *April* and beginning of *May*, whereas in *England* and *Europe*, they are not ripe before the latter end of *Auguſt*. A Manufactory of Silk well encouraged might ſoon be accompliſht, conſidering the numerouſneſs of the Leaf for Proviſion, the clemency and moderateneſs of the Climate to indulge and nouriſh the Silk-worm: To make tryal of its Succeſs, was the Intention of thoſe *French Proteſtant Paſſengers* tranſported thither in His Majeſties Frigat the *Richmond* being Forty Five the half of a greater Number deſign'd for that place; but their Deſign was too early anticipated: the Eggs which they brought with them being hatch'd at Sea, before we could reach the Land, the Worms for want of Proviſion were untimely loſt and deſtroyed. The *Olive Tree* thrives

thrives there very well. Mr. *James Colleton*, Brother to Sir *Peter*, one of the Honourable Proprietors, brought an *Olive Stick* from *Fyall*, (one of the *Weſtern* Iſlands) cut off at both Ends to *Carolina*, which put into the Ground, grew and proſpered exceedingly; which gave ſo great an Encouragement, that ſince I left the place, I hear that ſeveral more were brought there, there being great Hopes, that if the *Olive* be well improved, there may be expected from thence perhaps as good *Oyl* as any the World yields.

Vines of divers ſorts, bearing both Black and Gray *Grapes*, grow, climbing their higheſt Trees, running and over-ſpreading their lower Buſhes: Five Kinds they have already diſtinguiſh'd, three of which by *Re-plantation*, and if well cultivated, they own, will make very good *Wine*; ſome of which has been tranſported for *England*, which by the beſt Pallates was well approved of, and more is daily expected, 'tis not doubted, if the *Planters* as induſtriouſly proſecute the *Propagati-*

on of *Vineyards* as they have begun; but *Carolina* will in a little time prove a *Magazine* and *Staple* for *Wines* to the whole *Weſt Indies*; and to enrich their Variety, ſome of the Proprietors and Planters have ſent them the Nobleſt and Excellenteſt *Vines* of *Europe*, viz. the *Rheniſh*, *Clarret*, the *Muſcadel* and *Canary*, &c. His Majeſty to improve ſo hopeful a Deſign, gave thoſe *French* we carried over their Paſſage free for themſelves, *Wives*, *Children Goods* and *Servants*, they being moſt of them well experienced in the Nature of the *Vine*, from whoſe Directions doubtleſs the *Engliſh* have received and made conſiderable Advantages in their Improvements.

Trees for the Service of building Houſes and Shipping, beſides thoſe and many more which we have not nam'd; they have all ſuch as we in *England* eſteem Good, Laſting, and Serviceable, as the *Oak* of three ſorts, the *White*, *Black* and *Live Oak*, which for Toughneſs, and the Goodneſs of its Grain is much eſteemed: *Elm*, *Aſh*, *Beech*, and *Poplar*,

plar, &c. Into the Nature, Qualities and Vertues of their Herbs, Roots and Flowers, we had little time to make any curious Enquiry: This we were assured by many of the knowing Planters, that they had Variety of such whose *Medicinal* Vertues were rare and admirable. The *China* grows plentifully there, whose Root infus'd, yields us that pleasant Drink, which we know by the Name of *China Ale* in *England*: in *Medicinal* Uses it's far more excellent. Monsieur *Tavernier*, in his late Voyages to *Persia*, observes that Nation, by the frequent use of Water in which this Root is boyl'd, are never troubled with the Stone or Gout: It mundifies and sweetens the Blood: It's good in *Fevers*, *Scurvy*, *Gonorrhœa*, and the *Lues Venerea*. They have three sorts of the *Rattle-Snake Root* which I have seen; the *Comous* or *Hairy*, the *Smooth*, the *Nodous*, or *Knotted* Root: All which are lactiferous, or yielding a *Milkie Juice*; and if I do not very much in my Observations err, the Leaves of all these Roots of a Heart

had the exact Resemblance: They are all Sovereign against the Mortal Bites of that Snake, too frequent in the *West Indies*: In all *Pestilential Distempers*, as *Plague*, *Small Pox*, and *Malignant Fevers*, it's a Noble *Specifick*; when stung, they eat the Root, applying it to the Venemous Wound; or they boyl the Roots in Water; which drunk, fortifies and corroborates the Heart, exciteing strong and generous Sweats; by which endangered Nature is relieved, and the Poyson carried off, and expelled.

Gardens as yet they have not much improved or minded, their Designs having otherwise more profitably engaged them in settling and cultivating their *Plantations* with good Provisions and numerous Stocks of Cattle; which two things by *Planters* are esteemed the *Basis* and *Props* of all New *Plantations* and *Settlements*; before which be well accomplished and performed, nothing to any purpose can be effected; and upon which all *Intentions*, *Manufactories*, &c. have their necessary

ſary Dependance. But now their *Gardens* begin to be ſupplied with ſuch *European* Plants and *Herbs* as are neceſſary for the Kitchen, *viz. Potatoes*, Lettice, *Coleworts*, *Parſnip*, *Turnip*, *Carrot* and *Reddiſh*: Their Gardens alſo begin to be beautified and adorned with ſuch *Herbs* and *Flowers* which to the Smell or Eye are pleaſing and agreable, *viz.* The *Roſe*, *Tulip*, *Carnation* and *Lilly*. &c. Their Proviſion which grows in the Field is chiefly *Indian* Corn, which produces a vaſt Increaſe, yearly, yielding Two plentiful Harveſts, of which they make wholeſome Bread, and good Biſket, which gives a ſtrong, ſound, and nouriſhing Diet; with Milk I have eaten it dreſs'd various ways: Of the Juice of the Corn, when green, the *Spaniards* with *Chocolet*, aromatiz'd with *Spices*, make a rare Drink, of an excellent Delicacy. I have ſeen the *Engliſh* amongſt the *Caribbes* roaſt the green Ear on the Coals, and eat it with a great deal of Pleaſure: The *Indians* in *Carolina* parch the ripe Corn, then pound it to a Powder,

der, putting it in a Leathern Bag: When they uſe it, they take a little quantity of the Powder in the Palms of their Hands, mixing it with Water, and ſup it off: with this they will travel ſeveral days. In ſhort, it's a Grain of General Uſe to Man and Beaſt, many thouſands of both kinds in the *Weſt Indies* having from it the greater part of their Subſiſtence. The *American Phyſicians* obſerve that it breeds good Blood, removes and opens *Oppellations* and *Obſtructions*. At *Carolina* they have lately invented a way of makeing with it good ſound Beer; but it's ſtrong and heady: By *Maceration*, when duly fermented, a ſtrong Spirit like *Brandy* may be drawn off from it, by the help of an *Alembick*.

Pulſe they have of great Variety, not only of what *Europe* yield, *viz*. *Beans*, *Peaſe*, *Callavance*, *Figolaes*, and *Bonaviſt*, &c. but many other kinds proper to the place, and to us unknown: *Green Peaſe* at the latter end of *April*, at my being there, I eat as good as ever I did *England*. *Strawberries Rasberries*, *Billberries*,

berries, and *Blackberries* grow frequently up and down the Woods. *Hemp* and *Flax* thrives exceeding well; there grows a ſort of wild Silk Pods, call'd *Silk-Graſs*, of which they may make fine and durable Linnen.

What *Wheat* they have planted has been rather for Experiment and Obſervation, whether it would be agreeable to the Soil and Climate, than for any ſubſtance for themſelves, or for Tranſportation abroad; what they have ſown, the Planters aſſured us grew exceeding well; as alſo *Barly*, Mr. *Linch* an ingenious Planter, having whilſt we were there very good growing in his Plantation, of which he intended to make Malt for brewing of *Engliſh* Beer and Ale, having all Utenſils and Conveniencies for it. *Tobacco* grows very well; and they have of an excellent ſort, miſtaken by ſome of our *Engliſh* Smoakers for *Spaniſh* Tobacco, and valued from 5 to 8 *s.* the Pound; but finding a great deal of trouble in the Planting and Cure of it, and the great Quantities which *Virginia*, and other

of

of His Majesties Plantations make, rendring it a Drug over all *Europe*; they do not much regard or encourage its Planting, having already before them better and more profitable Designs in Action. *Tarr* made of the resinous Juice of the *Pine* (which boyl'd to a thicker Consistence is Pitch) they make great quantities yearly, transporting several Tuns to *Barbadoes*, *Jamaica*, and the *Caribbe* Islands. *Indigo* they have made, and that good: The reason why they have desisted I cannot learn. To conclude, there grows in *Carolina* the famous *Cassiny*, whose admirable and incomparable Vertues are highly applauded and extolled by *French* and *Spanish* Writers: It is the Leaves of a certain Tree, which boyl'd in Water (as we do *Thea*) wonderfully enliven and envigorate the Heart, with genuine easie *Sweats* and *Transpirations*, preserving the Mind free and serene, keeping the Body brisk, active, and lively, not for an hour, or two but for as many days, as those Authors report,

report without any other Nouriſhment or Subſiſtance; which, if true, is really admirable; they alſo add, that none amongſt the *Indians*, but their great Men and Captains, who have been famous for their great Exploits of War and Noble Actions, are admitted to the uſe of this noble Bevaridge. At my being there I made Enquiry after it; but the Ignorance of the Planter did not inform me. *Sponges* growing on the Sandy Shoars, I have gathered good and large; for which *Samos* in times paſt was famous, ſuppoſed by the Ancients to be the only place in the World where they grew: a courſer ſort I have ſeen pull'd up by Fiſhers, fiſhing among the Rocks of the Iſland of *Berbadoes*. *Ambergriſe* is often thrown on their Shoars; a pretious Commodity to him who finds it, if *Native*, and pure in Worth and Value It ſurpaſſes Gold; being eſtimated at 5 and 6 Pound the Ounce, if not adulterated. What it is I ſhall not decide, leaving it to the Judgment of the more Learned, whether it be the Excrement of the *Whale*,

 becauſe

becauſe ſometimes in diſſecting and opening their Bodies it's there diſcovered. I think as well it may be argued the Excrements of other Creatures, Birds and ſome Beaſts greedily deſireing and affecting it, eſpecially the *Fox*, who eating it, by Digeſtion it paſſes through his Body; after ſome Alteration it's again recover'd, and is that which we call *Fox Ambergriſe*. Others, that it is a bitumious Subſtance, ebullating or boiling up from the Bottom of the Sea, and floating on the Surface of the Waters, is condenſed by the circumambient Air: of which Opinion is the Learned *Sennertus*. Some that it is a Plant of a viſcous oleaginous Body, really growing at the bottom of the Sea, the ſwift and violent Motion of the Waters in Storms cauſing an Eradication or Evulſion of the Plant, forcing it to the adjacent Shoars; that its moſt plentifully found after Storms is certain; if true, as an intelligent man informed me, who lived many years at the *Bermudaz*, and among the *Behama* Iſlands, who ſaw at the *Behama* a piece

of *Ambergriſe* weighing thirty pound (for its bigneſs famous in thoſe Parts) having perfect and apparent Roots, equal to the Body in worth and goodneſs. Others, that it's the liquid reſinous Tears of ſome odoriferous Tree, hanging over *Seas* or *Rivers*, coagulated in that Form which we find it. Dr. *Trapham*, an ingenious Phyſitian in *Jamaica*, differs little from this laſt opinion, thinking it the Gummous Juice of ſome fragrant Plant which grows on Rocks near the Sea, whoſe Trunks broken by the rude and boyſterous Waves, emit that precious Liquor. In Medicinal and Phyſical uſes it has a high eſteem, being preſcribed in the richeſt Cordials, admirable in the languiſhes of the Spirit Faintings, and *Deliquium* of the Heart; given as the laſt remedy to *agonizing* Perſons. In Perfumes of Linnen Wollen, Gloves, *&c.* there is none eſteemed more coſtly or precious. Its of different Colors, *Black*, *Red*, the *Nutmeg*, and *Gray* Color are held the beſt.

The great encreaſe of their Cattel is rather

to be admired than believed: not more than ſix or ſeven years paſt the Country was almoſt deſtitute of *Cows*, *Hogs* and *Sheep*, now they have many thouſand Head. The *Planter* in *Winter* takes no care for their Proviſion, which is a great Advantage; the *Northern* Plantations obliging the Planters to ſpend great part of their *Summer* to provide Fodder and Proviſion for their Cattle, to preſerve them from ſtarving in the *Winter*. The *Cows* the Year round brouzing on the ſweet Leaves growing on the Trees and Buſhes, or on the wholeſome *Herbage* growing underneath: They uſually call them home in the Evening for their Milk, and to keep them from running wild. *Hogs* find more than enough of Fruits in the *Summer*, and Roots and Nuts in the *Winter*; from the abundance of their Feeding, great numbers forſake their own Plantations, running wild in the Woods, the *Tyger*, *Wolf*, and *wild Cat*, by devouring them, oftentimes goes Share with the Planter; but when the Stock encreaſes and grows ſtrong, the older

fur-

surround the younger, and boldly oppose, and oftentimes attack their Invaders. Their *Sheep* bears good Wooll; the Ewes at a time often have 2 or 3 Lambs; they thrive very well, the Country being so friendly to their Natures, that it's observed, they are neither liable or incident to any known Disease or Distemper. Of Beasts bearing *Furrs*, they have great store of Variety, whose Skins serve the *Indians* for *Cloathing* and *Bedding*, and the *English* for many uses, besides the great Advantage made of them, by their being sent for *England*. *Deer*, of which there is such infinite Herds, that the whole Country seems but one continued Park, insomuch, that I have often heard Captain *Matthews*, an ingenious Gentleman, and Agent to Sir *Peter Colleton* for his Affairs in *Carolina*, that one hunting *Indian* has yearly kill'd and brought to his Plantation more than an 100, sometimes 200 head of *Deer*. *Bears* there are in great numbers, of whose Fat they make an Oyl which is of great Vertue and Efficacy in causing the Hair to

grow,

grow, which I obſerved the *Indians* daily uſed, by which means they not only keep their Hair clear and preſerved from Vermine, but by the nouriſhing faculty of the Oyl, it uſually extended in length to their middles. There are *Bevors*, *Otters*, *Foxes*, *Racoons*, *Poſſums*, * *Muſquaſſes*, *Hares* and *Coneys*, *Squirrels* of five kinds, the flying Squirrel, whoſe delicate Skin is commended for comforting, if applied to a cold Stomack, the Red, the Grey, the Fox and Black Squirrels. Leather for Shoes they have good and well tann'd: The *Indians* have alſo a way of dreſſing their Skins rather ſofter, tho' not ſo durable as ours in *England*.

* It's a little creature feeding on Sweet Herbs, whoſe Codds ſcent as ſweet and ſtrong as Musk, laſting a long time, if handſomly incloſed in Cotton Wooll.

Birds the Country yields of differing kinds and Colours: For Prey, the *Pelican*, *Hawk*, and *Eagle*, &c. For Pleaſure, the *red*, *copped* and *blew Bird*, which wantonly imitates the various Notes and Sounds of ſuch Birds and Beaſts which it hears, wherefore, by way of Alluſion, it's call'd the *mocking Bird*; for which pleaſing Property it's there eſteem'd a Rarity.

Birds for Food, and pleaſure of Game, are the *Swan, Gooſe, Duck, Mallard, Wigeon, Teal, Curlew, Plover, Partridge,* the Fleſh of which is equally as good, tho' ſmaller than ours in *England. Pigeons* and *Parakeittoes*: In *Winter* huge Flights of wild *Turkies*, oftentimes weighing from twenty, thirty, to forty pound. There are alſo great Stocks of tame Fowl, *viz. Geeſe, Ducks, Cocks, Hens, Pigeons* and *Turkies*. They have a Bird I believe the leaſt in the whole Creation, named the *Humming Bird*; in bigneſs the *Wren* being much ſuperiour, in Magnitude not exceeding the *Humble Bee*, whoſe Body in flying much reſembles it, did not their long Bills, between two and three Inches, and no bigger than Needles, make the difference. They are of a deep Green, ſhadow'd with a Murry, not much unlike the color of ſome Doves Necks; they take their Food humming or flying, feeding on the exuberant Moiſtures of ſweet odoriferous Leaves and Flowers. I have frequently ſeen them in many parts of the Weſt *Indies*, but never

obſerved them to have any Muſical Air, but a loud Note to Admiration, crying *Chur, Chur, Chur*, &c. which at the diſtance of half a mile is plainly heard: their Eggs, of which they produce three or four young at a time, not unlike ſmall white Peaſe: they continue between the *Tropiques* the whole year round, as I have obſerved at *Berbadoes* and *Jamaica*; but I am informed, that in the more *Northern* parts of *America* they ſleep the whole Winter; at *Berbadoes* the Jews curiouſly skin theſe little Birds, filling them with fine Sand, and perfuming their Feathers, they are ſent into *Europe* as pretty Delicacies for Ladies, who hang them at their Breaſts and Girdles.

There are in *Carolina* great numbers of Fire Flies, who carry their Lanthorns in their Tails in dark Nights, flying through the Air, ſhining like Sparks of Fire, enlightning it with their Golden Spangles. I have ſeen a larger ſort at *Jamaica*, which Dr. *Heylin* in his *Coſmography*, enumerates amongſt the Rarities and Wonders

of

of *Hiſpaniola*, an Iſland under the King of *Spain*, diſtant between 20 and 30 Leagues from *Jamaica*: Theſe have two Lights above their Eyes, and a third in their Tails; in dark-nights they ſhine like Candles: for which I have often at a diſtance miſtaken them, ſuppoſeing them to have been the Lights of ſome adjacent Plantation; and in this I have not been the firſt that has been ſo deceived. Amongſt large *Orange* Trees in the Night, I have ſeen many of thoſe Flies, whoſe Lights have appeared like hanging Candles, or pendant Flambeaus, which amidſt the Leaves and ripe Fruit yielded a Sight truly glorious to behold: with 3 of theſe included in a Glaſs Bottle, in a very dark Night I have read very ſmall Characters: When they are kill'd, their *Igneous*, or *Luminous* Matter does not immediately, (till half an hour, or an hour after their Deaths) extinguiſh.

As the Earth, the Air, *&c.* are enrich'd and repleniſhed with the Bleſſings of the moſt High, the Seas and Rivers of the ſame boun-

equally participate in the Variety of excellent and wholesome Fish which it produces, *viz.* *Sturgeon*, of whose *Sounds*, *Iceing glass*, of whose *Roes Caviare* are made: *Mullet*, a delicious sweet Fish, of whose *Roes* or *Spawn Botargo* is made: *Whale*, *Salmon*, *Trouts*, *Bass*, *Drum*, *Cat-fish*, whose Head and glaring Eyes resemble a Cat; it's esteem'd a very good Fish; it hath a sharp thorny Bone on its Back, which strikes at such as endeavor to take it: which by Seamen is held venemous; yet I saw one of our Seamen, the back of whose Hand was pierced with it, yet no poysonous Symptoms of Inflammation or Rancor appear'd on the Wound, which quickly heal'd, that I concluded it was either false, or that of this Fish there were more kinds than one: *Plaice*, *Eels*, *Crabs*, *Prawns* twice as large as ours in *England*: *Oysters* of an *Oblong* or *Oval* Form; their number inexhaustible; a man may easily gather more in a day than he can well eat in a year; some of which are margiritiferous, yielding bright round Oriental Pearl.

The

The *Tortoiſe*, more commonly call'd by our *Weſt Indians* the *Turtle*, are of three ſorts, the *Hawks-Bill*, whoſe Shell is that which we call the *Turtle* or *Tortoiſe Shell*; the *Green Turtle*, whoſe Shell being thin is little regarded; but its Fleſh is more eſteemed than the *Hawks-bill Tortoiſe*: The *Loggerhead Turtle*, or *Tortoiſe* has neither good Shell or Fleſh, ſo is little minded or regarded. They are a ſort of creatures which live both on Land and Water. In the day uſually keeping the Sea, ſwiming on the Surface of the Water, in fair Weather delighting to expoſe themſelves to the Sun, oftentimes falling aſleep, lying, as I have ſeen ſeveral times, without any Motion on the Waters, till diſturbed by the approach of ſome Ship or Boat, being quick of hearing, they dive away. In the Night they often come aſhore to feed and lay their *Eggs* in the Sand, which once covered, they leave to the Influence of the Sun, which in due time produces her young ones, which dig their Paſ-

ſage out of the Sand immediately making their way towards the Water. At this Seaſon, when they moſt uſually come aſhore, which is in *April*, *May* and *June*, the Seamen or *Turtlers*, at ſome convenient diſtance watch their opportunity, getting between them and the Sea, turn them on their Backs, from whence they are unable ever to riſe, by which means the Seamen or Turtlers ſometimes turn 40 or 50 in a night, ſome of 2, 3, 400 weight: If they are far diſtant from the Harbor or Market to which they deſign to bring them, they kill, cutting them to pieces, which Salted, they Barrel: This is the way of killing at the *Caymana*'s, an Iſland lying to Leeward of *Jamaica*. *Turtle*, Barrel'd and Salted, if well condition'd, is worth from 18 to 25 ſhillings the Barrel. If near their Market or Harbor they bring them in Sloops alive, and afterwards keep them in Crauls, which is a particular place of Salt Water of Depth and Room for them to ſwim in, palliſado'd or ſtaked, in round above

the

the Waters Surface, where, upon occaſion they take them out, and kill them, and cutting them to pieces, ſell their Fleſh for two pence or three pence the pound: the Belly, which they call the *Callope* of the Turtle, pepper'd and ſalted, or roaſted and baked, is an excellent Diſh, much eſteemed by our Nation in the *Weſt Indies*: the reſt of the Fleſh boil'd, makes as good and nouriſhing Broath, as the beſt Capon in *England*, eſpecially if ſome of the *Eggs* are mixt with it; they are ſome white, and others of a yellow or golden Colour, in largeneſs not exceeding a Walnut, wrapt in a thin Skin or Membrane, ſweet in Taſte, nouriſhing and wholeſome: and of this property, that they never grow hard by boiling: the Liver is black; it freely opens and purges the Body: if little of it be eaten, it dies the Excrements of a deep black Colour: The Fat in Color inclines to a Sea Green; in Taſte it's ſweet and luſcious, equalling, if not ſurpaſſing the beſt Marrow, if freely eaten it deeply ſtains the Urine of its Color: It's of

a very penetrating piercing quality, highly comended in Strains and Aches: Of it the Turtlers oftentimes make an Oyl, which in Lamps burns much brighter and ſweeter than common Lamp or Train Oyl. In general, the Fleſh is commended for a good *Antiſcorbutique* and an *Antivenereal* Diet; many in the former, and ſome that have been far gone in *Conſumptions*, with the conſtant uſe alone of this Diet, have been thoroughly recovered and cured in 3 or 4 months. It hath 3 Hearts, by thin *Pellicules* only ſeparated, which has cauſed ſome to Philoſophize on its *Amphibious Nature*, alluding to thoſe *participating* and *aſſimulating Qualities* which it has to the reſt of the Univerſe, it ſwiming like a Fiſh, laying *Eggs* like a Fowl, and feeding on Graſs like an Ox. This I am aſſured of, that after it's cut to pieces, it retains a Senſation of Life three times longer than any known Creature in the Creation: Before they kill them they are laid on their Backs, where hopeleſs of Relief, as if ſenſible of their future Condition, for ſome hours

hours they mourn out their Funerals, the Tears plentifully flowing from their Eyes, accompanied with paſſionate Sobs and Sighs, in my Judgment nothing more like than ſuch who are ſurrounded and overwhelmed with Troubles, Cares and Griefs; which raiſes in Strangers both Pity and Compaſſion. Compleatly ſix hours after the Butcher has cut them up and into pieces, mangled their Bodies, I have ſeen the *Callope* when going to be ſeaſoned, with pieces of their Fleſh ready to cut into Stakes, vehemently contract with great Reluctancy riſe againſt the Knife, and ſometimes the whole Maſs of Fleſh in a viſible Tremulation and Concuſſion, to him who firſt ſees it ſeems ſtrange and admirable. There is farther to the *Southward* of *Carolina*, eſpecially about the *Shoars* and *Rivers* of *Hiſpaniola* and *Cuba* a Fiſh in Nature ſomething like the former, call'd the *Manacy* or *Sea-Cow*, of an extraordinary Bigneſs, ſometimes of 1000 pound weight: It feeds on the Banks and Shoar ſides on the graſſy *Herbage*, like a

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Tortoiſe; but that which is more wonderful of this Creature is, that ſhe gives her young Ones Suck from her *Duggs*; ſhe is headed like a *Cow*, of a green Colour, her Fleſh by ſome eſteemed the moſt delicate in the World, ſweeter than the tendereſt *Veal*, ſold at *Jamaica*, where it's ſometimes brought for *6 d.* the pound: It hath a Stone in the Head which is a gallant Remedy againſt the Pains and Dolors of the Stone; ſo are the *Bones* of its Body to provoke Urine, when pulveriz'd and exhibited in convenient Liquors. Its Skin makes excellent Whips for Horſes, if prudently us'd, which are very ſerviceable and laſting; with one of theſe *Manaty* Strapps, I have ſeen a Bar of Iron cut and dented: It cuts ſo ſevere and deep, that by the Publick Authority at *Jamaica*, Maſters are forbidden and prohibited with it to ſtrike their White Servants.

There is in the mouth of their Rivers, or in Lakes near the Sea a Creature well known in the *Weſt Indies*, call'd the *Alligator* or *Crocodile*,

codile, whose Scaly Back is impenitrable, refusing a Musquet Bullet to pierce it, but under the Belly, that or an *Arrow* finds an easie Passage to destroy it: it lives both on Land and Water, being a voracious greedy Creature, devouring whatever it seizes on, Man only excepted, which on the Land it has not the courage to attacque, except when asleep or by surprize: In the Water it's more dangerous; it sometimes grows to a great length, from 16 to 20 foot, having a long Mouth, beset with sharp keen Teeth; the Body when full grown as large as a Horse, declining towards the Tail; it's slow in motion, and having no Joynt in the *Vertebraes* or Back Bone, but with its whole length is unable to turn, which renders it the less mischievous; yet Nature by Instinct has given most Creatures timely Caution to avoid them by their strong musky Smell, which at a considerable distance is perceiveable, which the poor Cattle for their own Preservation make good use of: their Flesh cuts very white; the young ones are eatable; the Flesh of the older smells so strong of Musk, that it nauseates; their Stones at least so called,

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are commended for a rich lasting Perfume.

Mettals or *Minerals* I know not of any, yet it's supposed and generally believed, that the *Apalatean* Mountains which lie far up within the Land, yields *Ore* both of Gold and Silver, that the *Spaniards* in their running Searches of this Country saw it, but had not time to open them, or at least, for the present were unwilling to make any farther Discovery till their Mines of *Peru* and *Mexico* were exhausted, or as others, that they were politically fearful that if the Riches of the Country should be exposed, it would be an Allure to encourage a Foreign Invader, Poverty preserving, Riches oftentimes the cause that Property is lost, usurped and invaded; but whether it be this or that reason time will discover.

The *Natives* of the Country are from time immemorial, *ab Origine Indians*, of a deep Chesnut Colour, their Hair black and streight, tied various ways, sometimes oyl'd and painted, stuck through with Feathers for Ornament or Gallantry; their Eyes black and sparkling, little or no Hair on their Chins, well limb'd and featured,

tured, painting their Faces with different Figures of a red or ſanguine Colour, whether for Beauty or to render themſelves formidable to their Enemies I could not learn. They are excellent Hunters; their Weapons the Bow and Arrow, made of a Read, pointed with ſharp Stones, or Fiſh Bones; their Cloathing Skins of the *Bear* or *Deer*, the Skin dreſt after their Country Faſhion.

Manufactures, or Arts amongſt them I have heard of none, only little *Baskets* made of painted *Reeds* and *Leather* dreſt ſometimes with black and red *Chequers* coloured. In Medicine, or the Nature of *Simples*, ſome have an exquiſite Knowledge; and in the Cure of *Scorbutick*, *Venereal*, and *Malignant Diſtempers* are admirable: In all *External Diſeaſes* they ſuck the part affected with many *Incantations*, *Philtres* and *Charms*: In *Amorous Intrigues* they are excellent either to procure Love or Hatred: They are not very forward in Diſcovery of their Secrets, which by long Experience are religiouſly tranſmitted and conveyed in a continued Line from one Generation to another, for which thoſe skill'd in this Faculty are held in great Venera-

tion and Esteem, Their Religion chiefly consists in the Adoration of the *Sun* and *Moon*: At the Appearance of the *New Moon* I have observed them with open extended Arms then folded, with inclined Bodies, to make their Adorations with much Ardency and Passion: They are divided into many Divisions or Nations, Govern'd by *Reguli*, or Petty Princes, which our *English* call *Cacicoes*: Their Diet is of *Fish*, *Flesh*, and *Fowl*, with *Indian* Maiz or Corn; their Drink Water, yet Lovers of the *Spirits* of *Wine* and *Sugar*. They have hitherto lived in good Correspondence and Amity with the *English*, who by their just aud equitable Cariage have extreamly winn'd and obliged them; Justice being exactly and impartially administred, prevents Jealousies, and maintains between them a good Understanding, that the Neighbouring *Indians* are very kind and serviceable, doing our Nation such Civilities and good Turns as lie in their Power.

This Country was first discover'd by Sir *Sebastian Cabott*, by the order, and at the expence of King *Henry* VII. from which Discovery our

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Succeſſive Princes have held their Claim, in purſuance to which, in the Seventeenth Year of His Majeſties Reign it was granted unto his Grace *George* Duke of *Albemarle*, unto the Right Honourable *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*, *William* Earl of *Craven*, *John* Lord *Berkley*, *Anthony* Lord *Aſhley*, now Earl of *Shaftsbury*, to the Honourable Sir *George Carteret*, and Sir *John Colleton* Knights and Baronetts, to Sir *William Berkley* Knight, with a full and plenipotentiary Power, to Colonize, Enact Laws, Execute Juſtice, *&c.* The *Regalia's* of Premier Sovereignty only reſerved. The Principal place where the *Engliſh* are now ſettled lies ſituated on a point of Land about two Leagues from the Sea, between *Aſhly* and *Cooper* Rivers, ſo named in Honour to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Shaftsbury*, a great Patron to the Affairs of *Carolina*. The place called *Charles Town*, by an expreſs Order from the Lord Proprietors in the Year One thouſand ſix hundred and eighty, their Ordnance and Ammunition being removed thither from *Old Charles Town*, which lay about a League higher from *Aſhly* River

River, both for its Strength and Commerce It's very commodiously scituated from many other Navigable Rivers that lie near it on which the Planters are seated; by the Advantage of Creeks, which have a Communication from one great River to another; at the Tide or Ebb the Planters may bring their Commodities to the Town as to the Common Market and Magazine both for Trade and Shipping. The Town is regularly laid out into large and capacious Streets, which to Buildings is a great Ornament and Beauty. In it they have reserved convenient places for Building of a Church, Town-House and other Publick Structures, an Artillery Ground for the Exercise of their *Militia*, and Wharfs for the Convenience of their Trade and Shipping. At our being there was judged in the Country a 1000 or 1200 Souls; but the great Numbers of Families from *England*, *Ireland*, *Berbadoes*, *Jamaica*, and the *Caribees*, which daily Transport themselves thither, have more than doubled that Number. The Commodities of the Country as yet proper for *England*, are *Furrs* and *Cedar*:

For

For *Berbadoes*, *Jamaica* and the *Caribbee* Islands, Provisions, Pitch, Tarr and Clapboard, for which they have in Exchange *Sugar*, *Rumm*, *Melasses* and *Ginger*, &c. such things which are proper and requisite for the Planter to be stored with before he leaves *England* for his better Settlement there at his Arrival, chiefly Servants: All kind of Iron Work for the clearing of Land, pruning of Vines, for the Kitchen and for Building. Commodities proper for the Merchant to Transport thither for his Advantage, Cloathing of all kinds, both Linnen and Woollen, Hats, Stockins, Shoes; all kind of Ammunition, Guns, Fowling-pieces, Powder, Match, Bullet, Nails, Locks & Knives; all Haberdashers Ware; Cordage, and Sails for Shipping, Spirits and Spices, *viz.* Cloves, Nutmegs and Cinnamon. Finally, to encourage People to Transport themselves thither, the Lord Proprietors give unto all Masters and Mistresses of Families, to their Children, Men-Servants and Maid-Servants, if above sixteen years of Age, fifty to all such under forty Acres of Land to be held for ever, annually paying a Peny an Acre to the

the Lord Proprietors to commence in 2. Years after it's ſurvey'd.

Sir, Thus in an Abſtract I have given you the Draught of this excellent Country, begining with its Name, Scituation, *&c.* and when firſt ſettled, regularly proceeding to the Nature of the Soil, Quality of the Air, the Diſeaſes and Longævity of its Inhabitants, the Rarity of its produce in *Trees*, *Fruits*, *Roots* and *Herbs*, *Beaſts*, *Fiſh*, *Fowl* and *Inſects*; the Nature and Diſpoſition of the *Indians*, the Progreſs the *Engliſh* have made ſince their firſt Settlement, what Commodities they abound with, in what defective; in all which from the Truth I have neither ſwerved nor varied: Indeed in ſome other things I might have farther enlarged and expatiated, which I ſhall refer to a Perſonal Diſcourſe, when I have the Honour to wait upon you again; in the mean time I am

Your humble Servant

T. A.

FINIS.

The Plan was attached to the True Description
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